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It will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests unite to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy.

Jackson's Farewell Address.

From the Washington Globe.

One of the fallacies or rather frauds practised by those who are interested in entailling this miserable system upon us for ever, is the effort to persuade the people that credit and paper money banking, are identical and inseparable; just as if credit, in the shape of bills of exchange, deposite, and transfer, letters of credit, bonds, promissory notes, orders, &c. had not existed long before, and was not completely independent of the modern system of banking; which, by-the by, is more abused in America than in any other country. I believe in my conscience, that under another and better system, credit for credit would be sounder, surer, and even more extended. Formerly it was easy for an honest man of industrious habits to borrow a moderate amount upon his bond, for an indefinite period, if he paid the interest regularly. Now he must have influence, and find endorsers, for whom, by-the-by he is bound to perform the same dangerous office, and crouch like a slave every sixty days to obtain the renewal of his accommodation, which is liable to be withdrawn at every breath of rumor. He must part with his peace of mind, his honest pride, his manly dignity. He must daily eat what the poet calls the bitter bread of dependence. I should like to have time to discuss this part of my subject, but must pass it by.

I unhesitatingly avow, unfashionable and Utopian as the opinion may appear, that I do not believe in the reality or permanent practicability of any money but that consisting of the precious metals, which have, in all ages and in all nations, with slight occasional and unfortunate exceptions, been employed as such. I cannot see the alleged difficulty of a gradual return to the old, safe, honest system. I have not time now to give my reasons in full, but must confine myself to presenting a few facts thrown together in a random manner. In 1831, Mr. Gallatin published a pamphlet written professedly to advocate, though with great moderation and good sense, a national bank. Hear then what he says: "The substitution of a paper currency, to the precious metals, does not appear to be attended with any other substantial advantage than its cheapness; and the actual benefit may be calculated with tolerable accuracy. If in a country which wants and does possess a metallic currency of seventy millions of dollars, a paper currency to the same amount should be substituted, the seventy millions in gold and silver being no longer wanted for that purpose, will be exported, and the returns may be converted into a productive capital, and add an equal amount to the wealth of the country. If the banking system, founded on the principle of a paper currency, which cannot, at will, be converted into specie, should be adopted, and notes of a very low denomination be excluded, it will be found that the circulation would consist of about sixty millions in bank notes, and ten millions in silver. But in that case the banks, in order to sustain specie payments, must, on an average, have in their vaults about twenty millions of specie.—This is believed to be nearly the state of things at this time in the United States, if, according to common usage, we consider bank notes as constituting the whole of the paper currency.—There have been, therefore, on that principle, only forty millions of dollars saved and added to the productive capital of the country. This, at the rate of five per cent. a year, may be considered as equal to an additional annual national profit of two millions of dollars. The substitution of bank notes to a metalic currency produces the same effect as an addition of two millions a year to the exports of the United States, or as a diminution of taxes to the same amount. Being inclined to think that the credits on the books of the banks called *deposites*, in the United States, constitute, to all intents and purposes, a part of their currency, we believe that the benefit derived from the banking system is still greater, and is tantamount to an annual national saving, or additional profit, of nearly five millions of dollars." This is certainly an important advantage, provided the system is so conducted as to afford complete security;—and it would be altogether free of objection, if the banks were only banks of deposite, and issued no paper. Barns are certainly a very expensive implement of agriculture. The capital expended on these buildings, in the middle and northern States, is more than the value of one year's crop of the farms, and causes, therefore, a reduction of more than five per cent. on the annual gross produce of the earth. To dispense with barns would be a greater annual saving than that which arises from the substitution of a paper to a metallic currency. Some favorable seasons occur, when the farmer might thresh his wheat on a temporary floor exposed to the weather, and dispense with a barn; yet, in our climate, every prudent farmer prefers security to a precarious advantage, and would consider it a most wretched economy not to incur the expense necessary for that object. Similar is the economy of that expensive instrument, the precious metals, if the substituted paper currency is insecure. To unite that security which is desired from a uniform and permanent standard of value, with the acknowledged and considerable saving arising from the substitution, is the difficult problem to be solved in every country that resorts to the cheaper species of circulating medium. It has been lately stated, that the bank notes of every description in England amount to twenty-eight millions sterling, and the bullion in the vaults of the bank to thirteen millions. If this is correct, the capital saved is only fifteen millions, and the annual profit derived from the paper currency six hundred thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Gallatin, then, regards the quantum not as one of difficulty or impossibility, but merely of expediency and economy, which I think, too, he has much overrated in his second estimate. BUT WE HAVE HERE PRESENTED THE ASTOUNDING FACT, WHICH I HAVE NOT SEEN NOTICED BEFORE, THAT WE HAVE ACTUALLY HAD, IF WE HAVE NOT NOW, AN AMOUNT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE COUNTRY EQUAL TO THAT ESTIMATED BY MR. GALLATIN TO CONSTITUTE THE WHOLE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY IN 1830, SAY SEVENTY MILLIONS. After this, let us hear nothing more about the *absurd project and Utopian* theory of a purely metallic currency. Its feasibility is already practically demonstrated.

To show the abundance of the precious metals, not to speak of their constantly increasing supply, in comparison with the trifling amount which we shall demand for this purpose, I subjoin another extract from Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet: "The total amount of gold and silver produced by the mines of America to the year 1803, inclusively, and remaining there or exported to Europe, has been estimated by Humboldt at about five thousand six hundred millions of dollars; and the products of the years 1804 and 1830 may be estimated at seven hundred and fifty millions. If to this we add one hundred millions, the nearly ascertained products to this time of the mines of Siberia; about four hundred and fifty millions for the African gold dust, and for the product of the mines of Europe (which yielded about three millions a year in the beginning of this century) from the discovery of America to this day; and three hundred millions for the amount existing in Europe prior to the discovery of America—we find a total, not widely differing from the fact, of seven thousand two hundred millions of dollars. It is much more difficult to ascertain the amount which now remains in Europe and America together. The loss by friction and accidents might be estimated, and researches made respecting the total amount which has been exported to countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope; but that which has been actually consumed in gilding, plated ware, and other manufactures of the same character, cannot be correctly ascertained. From the imperfect data within our reach, it may, we think, be affirmed, that the amount still existing in Europe and America certainly exceeds four thousand, and most probably falls short of five thousand millions of dollars. Of the medium, or four thousand and five hundred millions, which we have assumed, it appears that from one-third to two-fifths is used as currency, and that the residue consists of jewels, plate, and other manufactured articles. It is known that of the gross amount of seven thousand two hundred millions of dollars, about one thousand eight hundred millions, or one-fourth of the whole in value, and one forty-eighth in weight, consisted of gold, &c. &c. * * * * From these and more imperfect data, in relation to other countries, we believe that the total amount of currency in Europe and America may be estimated at two thousand to two thousand three hundred millions of dollars, three-fourths of which consist of the precious metals, and the residue of bank notes and irredeemable paper money."

These estimates form so authentic a source, will probably make some of our erudite newspaper scribes, who habitually assert that the whole world does not contain enough of gold and silver to supply a metallic currency to the United States alone, open their eyes. Again I say, while we are disputing about the possibility of the thing, lo! it is done. So much for the calumniated administration of General Jackson, the fruits of whose measures, however, we are beginning to lose, by the conspiracy of banks and merchants to send the specie once more out of the country. The only plausible objection that I see to the scheme, is the possible depreciation of prices, by the contraction of the currency, which it might involve, affecting the value of existing contracts. But I am by no means convinced that the effect would occur were the change to be made gradually, and judiciously conducted. It it did, it would be slow, gradual, and once for all. Not so with the present *elastic* currency, which expands and contracts alternately, and is ever vibrating between the extremes of redundancy and scarcity. For instance, if I had bought a house for $10,000 last year, when money was plentiful, made payable now when it is scarce, I should have to exchange two or three houses, or their equivalent value, to raise the funds wherewith to discharge my debt.

The ups and downs of the present system have nearly destroyed every thing like regular commerce or honest trade. Business is now a lottery, as hazardous, as dangerous, as demoralizing, as gambling. The reckless speculator has every advantage over the honest trader, who is soon compelled to follow in the steps of the former. No prudence is safe, no honor is clear, as things are now managed. Bankruptcies have become frequent beyond all parallel. Formerly, if a man failed, it was mourned as a public calamity. Now, it is so common as scarcely to arrest the attention, and that for sums which startle the imagination. There are more failures now occurring in one year, sometimes, than formerly in perhaps a century.—Whole streets fall together, like the card houses set up by children; whole cities, sometimes entire nations, share the calamity. Men fail for millions, who, a few years before, were worth absolutely nothing. It is even a distinction to break for a splendid sum, and gives a sort of reputation. The magnificent bankrupt is pointed out in the street, and men touch their hats to him in honor of his infamy. Hundreds of innocent victims are prostrated by the imprudence or dishonesty of one man. What anxiety, what fear, what misery, are inflicted upon the communites by this disastrous system! what wear and tear of soul, of heart, of conscience! It is remarked that, in a time of pestilence, common humanity seems to disappear; so, in seasons of commercial disaster, universal integrity seems to give way. Men do those things then, and in a body, from which before, and alone, they would have shrunk with horror. O! the villiany, the deception, the collusion, practised in the shape of fraudulent bankruptcies, secret arrangements, unfair conveyances, preferred debts, &c. To fail with the pocket full, has become a proverbial saying. A man's fortune is sometimes estimated by the number of his bankruptcies; of another it is said that he has prospered because he has failed. The flourishing bankrupt dashes the mud from his chariot wheels in the face of his ruined creditor. How many lost souls are now denouncing this iniquitous system as the cause of their perdition!—For how many men are the jaws of destruction agape! Proud as we are, we must yet blush for the fact that we have become notorious for commercial dishonesty. What an anomaly, that a young Republic, fresh from the embrace of Liberty, should already be more corrupt than the worn-out monarchies of the old world!—Fresh from the embraces of liberty, did I say? No: we have already banished the goddess from our arms, and taken to our bosom in her place a painted harlot!

Mr. Editor, our late venerable President deserves eternal gratitude for this, if for nothing else; that, to use the rough phrase of a strong writer, "he rummaged up the hornet's nest," unmindful of the buz, and still more regardless of the stings of the vindictive insects. He may not be a skilful *financier*; but he had the indignation of a soldier and a gentleman for a state of things which he saw and felt was fraudful, oppressive, and unjust. To use his own noble declaration, he would not sanction a system calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. He has put matters in such a condition, that a radical reform is now indispensable; and from this chaos I hope to see order, beauty, and harmony arise. But he came not to the subject so raw and fresh as many suppose.—Years before, in his own State, his manly opposition checked, if it did not entirely prevent, kindred evils which proved the temporary ruin of Kentucky. I confess I had my fears for his successor. I knew him to be honest, intelligent and skillful; but the calumnies of his enemies had led me to apprehend that he lacked that high moral courage, that indomitable strength of purpose, which gave power and authority and triumph to his immortal predecessor. But I am beginning to be relieved of my fears. His firm attitude in the storm which rages around him, his manly resistance to the dictation of the merchants committee, and above all, his late noble determination to divorce the Government entirely from its adulterous connection with the banks, prove him to be a man equal to the crisis. What has the Government to do with the speculations of scheming individuals, or the operations of anti-republican corporations? If he prove firm to his purpose, popular sentiment will support him, or even go beyond him, if he lag behind. From all sides I see the most encouraging signs of a healthy reaction in the public mind. It is rising to the occasion, and nothing can now check its course. Like a mighty river, fed by the torrents of a thousand hills, and swelled by the rills of countless plains, public opinion is expanding and advancing, until soon every obstacle will be swept away by its resistless power. The people feel that they have their foot upon the neck of the monster, and they will crush the life out of his serpent head, and consume his very teeth to ashes; but they spring up again in armed myrmidons to assault and subdue us.

And now, before I close, a word about myself. I know the risk which I incur in performing the task which my conscience has imposed upon me. I know that the whole pack of bank mercenaries, from the bloodhounds to the beagles, all the prostituted scribes and pensoned penny-a-liners, will be let loose upon me. But this moves me not, nay, rather seems to strengthen my purpose. Neither the knife of the assassin, nor the bludgeon of the ruffian, nor the pistol of the duellist, nor the file-knawing tooth of calumny, nor what to me is a thousand times worse—the coldness of friends and the discountenance of society—shall make me bate one inch. I attack no man's private reputation, I assault no man's personal honor; but I assume the right of every freeman to assail public men and public measures, upon public grounds, without fear as without favor, without scruple as without remorse. Against them I will employ every shaft in my quiver. I throw myself upon the people, whose cause I assert, whose rights I vindicate. Young, weak, obscure, insignificant, I am yet strong in my cause, and great in my design. I feel the eye of God upon me: His representative, conscience, within my breast. I solemnly believe that this contest involves liberty, law, honor, happiness, existence itself, not only now, but through an illimitable future. I find comfort in myself and in my cause. They feel not in the power of truth, they understand not the essential dignity of human nature, who cannot conceive the high enthusiasm, the lofty courage of him—

——— who called upon to face
Some awful moment, to which Heaven has joined
Great issues, good or bad, for human kind,
Is happy as a lover, and attired
With sudden brightness, like a man inspired.

With the poor Augustine monk, yet great reformer of Christianity, when arraigned before thrones and principalities and powers, I would fain exclaim, with simple German energy, "*Hier sten Ich—Ich kann nieht anders—Gott hifl mir.* Here I stand—I cannot otherwise—God help me!

A YEOMAN.

THE NOMINATION,

If the democratic press may be considered any criterion, no nomination in this State for the gubernatorial office was ever hailed with more satisfaction by the democracy, than that made by the Augusta Convention. From no section and from no individual have we heard complaints, such as are sometimes made, of unfairness and corrupt management in obtaining the nomination, but on the contrary, differences of opinion in regard to men, we are assured, will be cheerfully yielded to the prevailing opinion in favor of Col. PARKS. This is as it should be. No doubt here and there an individual may be found, as is always the case, who wishes to cut up, divide and defeat, and transfer the power of the majority to the well defined minority, inverting the good old principle that the governing power is rightly invested in the majority. But such *democrats* we believe to be rare—they cannot, if they would, make inroads upon the phalanx of our strength. Foes *within* are soon discovered, and when found out, they are ranked as foes *without*. These remarks are in anticipation of an old measure of our opponents, to represent, (or rather to misrepresent) that the democratic party is not united upon candidates brought forward for popular suffrage.

But it is not enough that the Convention have made a nomination which is entirely acceptable to the demoracy. The candidate must be elected, and in order to do it, our friends throughout the State must not act the sluggard's part; they must arouse themselves, furbish their weapons and gird on their armor. The election, the day on which the great decisive action is to be fought, is near at hand. Are we prepared for it? What is the state of our organization and discipline, and do we know what our vigilant and never-tiring foe is about? All that it is necessary for us to do and to know, if we intend to conquer the enemy as usual, and gather fresh laurels. We must be awakened, keep awake, and watch while we work, if we would sustain our candidate, and ratify the doings of the convention. Let every democrat act upon these suggestions, and the result is not doubtful, but certain as any future event can be.

Col. Parks is well known to a large portion of the democracy of this State as one of their most able and efficient Representatives in Congress, where, for four years, he sustained their favorite principles, and advocated their interests, with great zeal, assiduity and success, to the unqualified approbation of his constituents, and to the honor of his State; and established an enviable reputation for ability, integrity, faithfulness and sagacity with the late administration, and the most eminent men in that august body. It would be difficult, indeed, for a carping critic to point to a single act in his political life, which looks like inconsistency, tergiversation, or a departure from the principles of democracy, and strict rules of political and moarl honesty. His talents and qualifications for the Chief Magistracy of the State, can scarce be considered subjects for controversy; friends and opponents acknowledge his capacity, attainments, the profundity of his knowledge, and the brilliancy of his genius; and his political friends have unwavering confidence in the soundness of his principles, the correctness of his understanding, the clearness of his head, and the goodness and purity of his heart.

Can any one cavil at such qualifications in the candidate propounded for our next Governor? Can better recommendations be offered in his favor, or better proofs be exhibited to the democracy to prove that their duly anthorized agents put in nomintion an individual worthy of their utmost confidence, and fully entitled to their cordial, hearty and united support? We think not. We believe the nomination acceptable, and that it will be cheerfully, warmly and triumphantly responded to and sustained by the people in September. Ours is a contest for *principle*, and for men to personate, demonstrate, and carry out these principles. Let us, one and all, then, enter the contest with spirit, energy and determination to abide by our principles, and to elect GORHAM PARKS our next Governor.—*Ea. Republican.*

[From the Eastern Argus.]

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

We have frequently and urgently—but, we trust, not too frequently, nor too urgently—endeavored to impress upon the minds of our political friends the absolute necessity, if they would preserve their political ascendency, of adhering, *in good faith*, to regular nominations. Reflection, and all experience, admonish us to remember that when a party departs from that rule of faith, or suffers it, even through neglect, to be brought into disrepute, it takes the first step in that downward path to ruin which few can hope of survive, and nonecan ever enough regret. It is to a strict and uniform adherence to Regular Nominations, upon all occasions, that the democracy of this State is indebted for whatever of power it enjoys—and if ever that democracy shall become so corrupt as to disregard the doctrine, it will that moment deserve the contempt of its friends, and the iron rule of its enemies. In this matter there is no middle ground—there can be none.

If there are objections to a candidate they should be brought forward and investigated at the nominating Convention—for when that body places him before the public, he becomes the candidate of the party, and no man who has the good of the party at heart, will sanction either openly or secretly, any measures calculated to endanger his success, and, in common with it, the ascendency of the principles which he is chosen to represent. If there are those who havepersonal ends to answer, and private griefs to redress, it is a matter of no interest to the democratic party. That party will never consent to become an arbiter of personal quarrels, nor a tool in the hands of any man or set of men who show by their acts that they are anxious *to ruin where they cannot rule.* When a party has no higher aim than to depress one man and elevate another—when it loses sight of the principles which it should be its principle al object to maintain—when its rule of action is shown to be *men, not measures*—then will that party cease to be worthy of the confidence of the people—such, we feel sure, will never be the condition of the democracy of Maine.

Down East Girls.—When the down east girls wish to threaten each other with a flogging, they say, "I will be into you like a thousand of brick." When a wild lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says, "Come sheer off, or I'll split your mainsail with a typhoon." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up all at once, and say, "I should think you ought to be ashamed."—*Boston paper.*

When a young chap steals a kiss from an Alabama girl, she says, "I reckon it's my time now," and gives him a box on the ear that he dont forget in a week.—*Irwinton Herald.*

When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl she smiles, blushes deeply, and says—nothing. We think our girls have more taste and sense than those of down east and Alabama. When a man is smart enought to steal the divine luxury from them, they are perfectly satisfied.—*Picayune.*

When a female is here saluted with a buss, she puts on her bonnet and shawl and answereth thus—"I am astonished at thy assurance, Jedediah; for this indignity I will sew thee up."—*Lynn Record.*

The ladies in this village receive a salute with Christian meekness. They follow the scripture rule—when smiten on the one cheek they turn the other also.—*Bungtown Chronicle.*

As for the New York girls, they go on the regular spoils of victory principle. A man must fight for a kiss as if for dear life—head dress, sleeves, &c. not taken into account. But if he takes the citadel, he can then enjoy the spoils to his heart's content—because the girls never give up until all their strength is gone.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

We've heard say that when a young lark kisses a Portland girl, she pouts out her pretty lips, and says you do n't dare do so twice more!—*Argus.*

A BULL.—An Irish quack doctor, who had invented a remedy for sore eyes, headed his advertisement, "Let every blind man look at this!"

LETTER FROM Mr. ADAMS.

QUINCY, 1st July, 1837.

William Foster, Eq., Boston :

Dear Sir,—You friendly letter of the 21st ult. has perhaps remained already too long unanswered; but when I received it, I had expressed opinions respecting the present condition of our public affairs, in answer to inquiries from some of my constituents of the 21th Congressional District, which have since been published, and which I presume are as explicit as you may think they ought to be at this time, and which will pass for what they are worth in the community.

I still believe it the duty of every good citizen to contribute, according to his ability, toward the forming and modifying of public opinion because she is more than ever the queen of the world; but for the regulating of my own conduct, a long and trying experience has taught me two lessons, though not always to square my conduct by them. The first is, distrust the correctness of my own opinions upon every thing prospective and conjectural—the second, never to flatter myself that my opinions will have any influence upon the action of any other human being.

Thus, in the present condition of our country, I have very decided opinions upon the past; differing from those of a large majority of the people of the United States. And as our views of the expedient action for the future, might in a great degree, depend upon the conclusions to which we have come upon the past, it is impossible that the measures which I should deem the only executive remedies for our complaints should be acceptable to the ruling power of the country. I am, and during a great part of my life have been, in a minority. It is the business of the majority to propose and accomplish measures. It is too much the practice of minorities to expend all their energies upon devices to *defeat* the measures of the majority. The question of *right and wrong*, so far as my experience goes, if is of use to either party only for the purpose of making professions.

We are in the midst of a national bankruptcy—occasioned by the insolvency of multitude of individuals. We are now told that all the banks in the United States have *suspended specie payments*—and what is the suspension of specie payments but setting the laws of property at defiance? If the President and Directors of a bank have issued a million of bills, promising to pay five dollars to the holder of each and every one of them, the suspension of specie payments is, by one act the breach of one million of promises. What is this but fraud upon every holder of their bills? And what difference is there between the President and Directors of such a bank, and the skilful artist who engraves a bank bill, a fac-simile of the bill signed by the President and Directors, and saves them the trouble of signing it, by doing it for them! The only difference that I can see in the operations is, that the artist gives evidence of superior modesty. It requires more talent to sign another man's name than one's own; and the counterfeiter does at least his work in the dark, while the suspenders of specie payments brazen it in the face of the day, and laugh at the victims and dupes, who have put faith in their promises.

You ask what is to be the remedy for this state of things? There are two remedies both of which may be practicable. One is, that the Congress of the United States should exercise its powers to regulate the currency; but they must do this (which they will not) without consulting Banks, their Presidents, and Directors. The Legislatures of N. York and Virginia have already shown what the Presidents and Directors of *Banks* will adivse. And the proposal of the President of a broken Bank in Charleston, South Carolina, to begin with an amendment to the Constitution granting powers to Congress, which have already been granted to them, and which they have twice exercised to the great benefit of the nation, is an insult at once to our understanding and upon our misfortunes.

As little do I relish his other proposal of a general convention of broken Bank Presidents and Directors, to *enlighten* Congress with their advice:—a convention of bankrupts to teach Congress reverence for the obligation of contracts, and how to make nothing but gold and silver a tender for the payment of debts!—of all remedies for existing evils, the last I would resort to would be a spurious coin from the mint of nullification.

The other remedy which I believe practicable is that of Solon—a spunge upon the account of debtor and creditor—wipe out all old scores and begin again. This is the hard-money system, and for this as far as I can judge, it is the essential system of the present administration—it is to detach the government from all banking, and deal in nothing but the precious metals. If Mr Van Buren is made of stuff to go through with this operation, I wish him well out of it; but he will want other co-operators than the Legislatures of New York and Virginia; and other advisers than Presidents or Directors of broken Banks, or landjobbers upon loans from deposit banks.

I think of this as I thought of the dry-dock gunboat, restrictive anti-navy system of Mr. Jefferson. It cost the nation a terrible war to be delivered of that, but the nation was effectually cured of its hydrophobia. The war was a drastic purge, but it effectually worked its cure. I fear that our present bankruptcy will need a still more violent course of alternatives, but the cure will come when the people are prepared to receive it. They are certainly not so now—they will most probably not be so during the remnant of my term of life. I hope you will live to witness and enjoy the convalescence.

Forgive the freedom with which I have answered your letter, and believe me to be, with great respect, your friend and servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, August 15, 1837.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GORHAM PARKS.

STATE SENATORS.

Oxford.	JOB PRINCE, EDWARD L. OSGOOD.
Cumberland.	NATHAN L. WOODBURY, NATH'L S. LITTLEFIED, RUFUS SOULE, ROSCOE G. GREENE.
Han. & Wash.	SEWALL LAKE.
Somerset.	SAMUEL DAGETT, JAMES H. GOWER.
Waldo.	SAMUEL S. HEGAN, JESSE SMART.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Oxford. . . . ALANSON MELLEN.

The opposition of the late administration to the U. S. Bank, and the support of the people to that opposition has neither been forgotten or forgiven by the federalists. The battle was fought earnestly and desperately, but the enemy though defeated was not destroyed. "We have scotched the snake not killed it." It then used all the means it possessed to induce the people to favor its claims to be rechartered. Men and presses that were or were supposed to be influential were bought up without much disguise, and the great mass, that could not be reached in this way, were put under the operation of the screws, and the most vigorous efforts were made to compel their neutrality or coerce their support. The plan however ably executed did not succeed. The people triumphed and by that victory they acquired new confidence and fresh energy. The advocates of the Bank however were not disposed to submit to that decision of the people. They had set up their banner and on it inscribed "Rule or Ruin." They prophesied embarrassment and distress if their demands were not granted, and they soon set themselves about accomplishing their own prophecies. The aristocracy of wealth had tried their strength against the democracy of numbers and been defeated. They soon began to enlist new recruits for a new campaign. For this purpose they sought for an increase of State Banks, for experience had taught them that all bank men were their natural allies and friends. They also lured the most bold and ardent of all parties into the most extravagant speculations, by the facilities which they afforded and the prospect which they held out of sudden wealth without labor and almost without effort. When they had thus entangled their victims, they demanded as the price of their enlargement an unconditional submission to their terms. These terms are the support of the U. S. Bank and putting the federal party into power. If they are asked how this will afford relief, the answer is try and see. If it is suggested that those who have caused the distress now may renew it when their interests require it, if entrusted with power, the answer is though we had the Bank under our control yet we had not the control of the government and the people. We were cramped in our operations by the resistance of the government and the people.—Enable us to subdue them and then you shall have your reward. It now remains to be seen whether the people are disposed to trust their oppressors with additional power to injure them.—Whether the present state of things is likely to satisfy them of the necessity, the convenience and safety of banks, or whether it will not arouse them to restrain if not suppress institutions that set the at defiance the laws and the people. Last year we were told that bills were better than specie, because they were a more convenient medium of exchange and could be converted into specie at the will of the holder. Though they then had in circulation more than ten dollars in bills to one in specie in their vaults, yet we were told there was no danger as they could find means to meet any call that might be made upon them. They did not then as they have since done boast that the holders of bills dare not demand their redemption, nor the Legislature to revoke their charters. They may make good their boast and the people may quietly submit to it.—They may do more. Here as elsewhere the Legislature may attempt to legalize Bank failures and to set these institutions above the reach of the laws. Permit the whigs to triumph and the banks have nothing to fear and the people have nothing to hope.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of the County Convention held in this place last week. The County was well represented in the Convention notwithstanding the busy season of the year. The best spirit prevailed and the delegates manifested that determination which the people in this County feel to sacrifice every thing for principle and nothing for men. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and every thing indicates that Oxford will give a good account of herself at the coming election. The candidates selected need no eulogy of ours. It will be sufficient for the democracy of this County that they have been chosen by their delegates, representing their wishes and feelings. The vote was not unanimous, but the decision of the majority received the unanimous sanction of the Convention and will doubtless receive that of the democracy of Oxford.

Our readers must bear with us, if we devote an unusual share of our columns to political matters for a few weeks. The importance of the approaching election will be a sufficient justification in the eyes of our friends. It is important for the people to understand fully the nature and objects of the present contest. Elections are always important and the present one is at least of equal importance to any we have had for many years.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. OXFORD COUNTY.

At a Democratic County Convention held at Paris, pursuant to previous public notice, Hon. Cornelius Holland of Canton was chosen Chairman, and Levi P. Sawyer of Denmark, Secretary.

A committee of five was chosen to receive and examine the credentials of the delegates to the Convention, who reported the following as a list of the delegates from the towns in this County, viz:

Turner, Robert Martin Alden Blossom.
Oxford, Benajah Pratt.
Fryeburg, John W. Dana.
Newry, Ephraim McKusick.
Paris, Josiah Dudley, Simon S. Stevens.
Dixfield, Thomas J. Cox.
Norway, Amos M. Jordan, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner, Leonard Benson.
Hebron, Wm. Cobb Jr.
Buckfield, Axel Spalding, Washington Heald.
Hartford, Daniel Parsons.
Denmark, Levi P. Sawyer.
Canton, Cornelius Holland.
Jay, Francis Lawrence.
Waterford, John C. Gerry.
Rumford, David Kimball.
Porter, James French 2d.
Andover, Jonathan Virgin.
Bethel, Moses Mason, James Walker.
Lovell, John Walker.
Albany, Moses Poje.
Gilead, Asa Kimball.
Greenwood, Wm. Noyes.
Brownfield, Jachariah Mills.
Carthage, Daniel Storer.
Mexico, Peter Trask.
Peru, Sumner R. Newell.
Livermore, Daniel Briggs, Wm. H. Breturn.

A committee was then chosen to receive, sort and count the votes for two persons to be supported as candidates for Senators from this County in the next Legislature, who reported the names of Job Prince of Turner, and Edward L. Osgood of Fryburg, as having been chosen by the Convention.

Voted, To choose a Committee of five persons to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this Convention, and Dana of Fryeburg, Spaulding of Buckfield, Cox of Dixfield, Walker of Lovell, and Parsons of Hartford were chosen.

A committee was then appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for County Treasurer, who, having attended to that service, reported that Alanson Mellen was unanimously chosen.

The Committe appointed to prepare Resolutions, reported the following which were read and accepted.

1st. *Resolved*, That the value of all our property is regulated in a great degree by our circulating medium, and that it should be one of the first great objects of legislation to furnish a sound currency and one that will be uniform in its value and amount.

2d. *Resolved*, That the control of the currency carries with it the control of the business, the enterprise and wealth of the people, and that to establish an institution to furnish us with a circulating medium under the control of individuals irresponsible to the people, is to create an institution that can at any time demand not ask an increase of its privileges and immunities, that can make itself felt in every legislative assembly in the Union—a power unknown to the Constitution, unthought of by its framers

3d. *Resolved*, That it is the true policy of the people to diminish instead of to increase the patronage and influence of the National Executive, and that a National Bank controlled by the Executive would tend directly to bribery and corruption, and be in the hands of any administration that saw fit to use it an engine capable of perpetuating its power.

4th. *Resolved*, That our local Banks unrestrained as they are in their issues of paper compared with their specie capital, furnish us with a circulating medium fluctuating, liable to sudden expansions and contractions and of course ruinous to the business of the community.

5th. *Resolved*, That the true currency for our common domestic business transactions is a metallic currency, the only true standard of value for our property

6th. *Resolved*, That the Merchant who purchases our products, our lumber, our manufactured goods for exportation, to arrive at their value here deducts from their value at their destined market, not only freight, insurance and commission, but also all the risque and loss attendant upon the high prices or deranged state of exchanges, and that the merchant who sells his imports for our consumption adds the same item to their cost, making a high rate of exchanges operate as a heavy duty upon the producer—the manufacturer—and the consumer, and that as a consequence it is the interest of the people that every facility possible should be afforded our commercial and mercantile community for effecting their exchanges, and that to aid them in these operations is the only proper sphere for the action of Banking Institutions.

7th. *Resolved*, That it is the duty and we believe will be one of the first objects of our National and State Legislatures, to effect such a reform in our currency as to give us one consistent with the Constitution, and capable of meeting the wants that may be created by American energy and enterprise.

8th. *Resolved*, That we have full confidence the prompt action of National and State Administrations on the subject of the imprisonment of one of our citizens will immediately produce his release and a reparation of the indignity offered us by his confinement.

8th. *Resolved*, That we commend the course pursued by the Hon. Robert P. Dunlap in the administration of public affairs, and that he will retire from the Gubernatorial chair with our respect and confidence.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the nomination, *made at the State Convention*, of the HON. GORHAM PARKS as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, and will use every honorable exertion to secure his election on the SECOND Monday of Sept next.

Resolved, That having the fullest confidence in the character, integrity, and commanding talents of the *Democratic candidate for Governor* to sustain the honor and DIGNITY of Maine, we can but view with contempt the foul slanders of the *Federal party* and their coadjutors to destroy his well earned reputation.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination made this day of Job Prince and Edward L. Osgood as Candidates for Senators, and Alanson Mellen for County *Treasurer*, and will use our best efforts to sustain the nomination at the polls.

Voted, That this Convention appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year, to consist of five persons, and the following were chosen: J. G. Cole of Paris, V. D Parris of Buckfield, John W. Dana of Fryeburg, James Walker of Bethel, and Jonathan Swift of Norway

On motion of Hon. M. Mason of Bethel, *Voted*, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Chairman and Secretary for the manner in which they have performed the duties devolving upon them.

Voted, That the doings of this Conventian together with the resolutions be published in the Oxford Democrat.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND, Chairman.

LEVI P. SAWYER, Secretary.

From the Washington Globe.

The Philadelphia Ledger—a neutral paper—in reply to certain questions addressed to it in relation to its course, has an article which will be found below, in which it clearly and sufficiently gives its reasons for advocating, in the main, the cause of the general administration. We do not coincide in all the views of the Ledger, as, for instance, in censuring any part of the course of the late Executive in relation to the United States Bank. If, as the Ledger urges, there has been an error in neglecting the opportunity afforded by the decease of the national bank, to separate entirely the fiscal concerns of the nation from those of banks, it is not too late now to repair the error.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

What, then, are our views? The following are the principal. First, a national bank is a dangerous engine in the hands of the Government, or in the hands of individuals, if invested with the public revenue, or extensive enough to control the monetary affairs of the community. Secondly, the State banks are dangerous engines, if made depositories of the public revenue, or if conducted as they generally have been. Thirdly, the late administration were right in refusing to recharter the national bank, but the Executive was wrong in some of its measures against that institution. Fourthly, the late administration were wrong in confiding the management of the national revenue to the State Banks, as they ought to have improved the opportunity afforded by the decease of the national bank, to separate entirely the fiscal concerns of the nation and individuals. Fifthly: the decease of the national bank was improved for the purpose of multiplying State banks; but the late administration is not responsible for this, as it was done by both adherents and opponents of such administration, and in opposition to its views, for the purpose of private speculation.—Sixthly: the efforts of the late Executive to reform the currency were sincere; and had it been aided by its own adherents in the State Governments, and not systematically thwarted by its opponents in the Federal and State Governments, these efforts would have been effectual. Seventhly: this opposition was instigated by the president of the national bank, for the purpose of forcing the country to give another charter to that institution; and prosecuted by the leading politicians of what is called the "whig party," for the purpose of promoting their own election to the Presidency; and in this opposition, Mr. Biddle on one part, and Messrs. Adams, Clay, Calhoun, Harrison, Webster and others, on the other part, mutually used each other as instruments, each regarding the other as things to be used not trusted. Eighthly: at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, the period when, according to some politicians, our currency was the best in the world, it was as unsound as it was immediately previous to the suspension of specie payments, and therefore greatly needed reform. Ninthly: that the embarrassments of our country are produced by overbanking and overtrading, the former the work of merchants, manufacturers and mechanics generally, stimulated by the facility with which paper money was obtained, and the extravagant prices to which every thing was forced by its abundance. Tenthly: that the immediate cause of these embarrassments was the sudden contraction of bank credits after an extraordinary expansion; and that this contraction was partly the work of the Bank of England and some few extensive English bankers, and partly the work of the President of the United States bank. Eleventhly: that the motives of the former were to sustain the Bank of England under an extraordinary drain of specie, and crush the manufactures of this country; and the motives of the latter were to promote the views of his English creditors, without whose forbearance his institution cannot be sustained, and to coerce the country, through extraordinary distress, into granting a new charter to his bank. Twelfthly: that the suspension of specie payments was devised by Mr. Biddle in pursuance of this plan; he expecting that by such a contrivance the deposite banks would be destroyed, the National Treasury rendered bankrupt, and the people goaded, by immediate distress into crying out that a national bank could alone afford salvation. Thirteenthly: that in this work he has been aided by city and town corporations, some acting directly in concert with him, as in Philadelphia, and others under an erroneous supposition of necessity. Fourteenthly: that the present condition of the currency has been produced, not by the Federal Government, but in spite of it, by the opponents of the Federal Government, for the purposes before mentioned. Fifteenthly: that the opposition of what may be called the national bank party, to the Federal Government, has been entirely inconsistent, and that this inconsistency denotes a settled purpose, and very little scruple about the means of obtaining it. Sixteenthly: that while full measures of censure is due to what may be called the deposite bank party, for multiplying State banks, and lending the public revenue to speculators, still more is due to the national bank party for striving to ruin the country for the purpose of ruling it. Seventeenthly: that whatever censure is due to Mr. Whitney, the president of the deposite bank system, as much is due to Mr. Biddle, the president of the national bank system; that one is as good as the other; that neither of them are too good; that the country has suffered grievously under the arrangements of both, and that its safety imperiously requires that neither of them should be trusted with one dollar of its finances. * * * * * * Nineteenthly: that while the late Executive did wrong in many things, his object in refusing to sign the specie circular bill was to defeat a plan of the English bankers, through their agent, Mr. Biddle to monopolize the national currency, and prostrate the State banks; a plan which Mr. Biddle had not ingenuity enough to conceal from the sagacious, yet much libelled Secretary of the Treasury. Twentiethly: that the opposition of the merchants to the efforts of the Federal Government to reform the currency, and their support of the national bank party is in opposition to their interests, and a support of a system by which they are ground to dust, for the benefit of a few bankers on both sides of the water; that Mr. Biddle, while pretending to aid them, has done his best to ruin them, and that he secretly laughs at the facility with which they are duped by his contemptuous excesses, and contemns the blind servility with which they kiss the rod that smites them. Twenty-firstly: that the emancipation of the country from its troubles is not to be sought in presidential elections, in turning demagogues out to put demagogues in, but in restraining a vicious banking system, which, by continually producing fluctuations in the currency and in the prices of property, deranges all business, and enables a few to rob the many.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US ABROAD.

We hope every democrat in Maine will read the articles which we subjoin from the Boston Morning Post and the Gloucester Democrat—we hope they will be *attentively read*, not with reference to the *past*, but with advantage for the *future*. If we ever expect to prosper as a party, we must preserve our integrity by adhering, through thick and thin, to REGULAR NOMINATIONS—that adherence is the pole-star which has guided us to victory in years that are past, and which alone can ensure us success in years which are to come. Once abandon it—once suffer it to be brought into disrepute—any explanation which may follow will be in sufficient to heal the breach. We are well aware that the *best* men are not always nominated—we admit that improper results may sometimes be secured by management—but even under such circumstances is it not better to bear with the present evils than fly to others that we know not of? What ever might be our personal feelings, we could never justify ourselves if we neglected to go to the polls and vote for the regular candidates—for by such neglect we should feel that we were giving aid succour to the enemy. If there be any thing wrong—if the opinions of any candidate are not in accordance with those of the people—the latter have the power in their hands, and will correct the errors of their polical servants at the expiration of their official terms.

From the Boston Post.

The recent elections in Maine and Maryland, are both good lessons for the whole democracy of the country to study. In a Congressional district in Maine, where the democrats hold a large majority of the votes, and where the inhabitants are of that class the least liable to be influenced by the peculiar mode of electioneering usually adopted by the whigs, a federal candidate has been elected to Congress! And why? *Because the democrats quarrelled among themselves*—nominated two candidates, and after three or four contests remained idle, and suffered their majority opponents to beat them. Here is a great wrong done to the whole democracy of the nation, merely to gratify the obstinacy of two individuals. Is this not in direct violation of the cardinal creed of our party, which should be observed with the utmost nicety at the crisis, *"everything for principles, nothing for men?"* Certainly it is, and deserves the reprobation of true republicans throughout the Union.

But how different is the result attained by a correct course of conduct in Maryland—by a strict adherence to those old party rules which have led the democracy on from victory to victory, for nearly forty years? In the city of Baltimore, under the guns of the whig fortress, and where the opposition possessed so many and so great advantages that they not only felt perfectly confident of success themselves, but where the friends of the democracy thought it almost beyond possibilty for them to achieve a victory, a glorious triumph has been gained by the supporters of the national administration, and its opponents completely routed! More than this has been accomplished—in a district heretofore represented by a whig, the democarts have chosen their candidate by a large majority, and in the Sixth district, reelected the eloquent and bold defender of the people's rights, Mr. Thomas, in despite of the most vigorous efforts of the whigs, and their unceasing abuse for more than a year!

All this has been acomplished by ADHERENCE TO PARTY USAGES—BY HARMONY—UNION—VIGILANCE. Let our friends in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana, Rhode Island, and Michigan, in each of which state elections for the next Congress are yet to be held, shun the example of the Maine district, and follow the course of their Maryland brethren, and like them, they will not only maintain their old ground, but win new and unexpected victories.

From the Gloucester Democrat.

——where Discord lurks,
There Ruin builds its throne.

The tories have succeeded in smuggling a tory representative to Congress from Hancock and Washington district, in Maine. This unfortunate issue results form the fatal indulgence of individual preferences. A spirit of divison was engendered in the republican ranks, and while the brethren of the same family were engaged in open and bitter warfare among themselves, the federal tories, their common enemies, were enabled, almost without opposition, to enter in and take possession, as it were, of the republican's own fireside and home.

The old Portland Gazette, with its native delirious chuckling whenever a majority of *six* occurs—no matter by what covert or accident such majority is obtained—strains its throat almost to bursting, in proclaiming the "glorous intelligence." It is pronounced by the Solomons of that *oracle*, a "victory unequalled in the history of political elections!!" TRUE, it is a victory unequalled in the *whig ranks* of Maine; for however disastrous all previous schisms in the Democratic forces in that State, they have invariably, hitherto, when the hour of suffrage has arrived, discarded all invidious distinctions of feeling and opinion, and gone to the ballot in comparative union and mutual determination. Had such been the case at this time, the democratic majority WOULD HAVE EXCEEDED *ONE THOUSAND VOTES*!

There is no diminution of the actual strength of the Republican Party in Maine; its numerical force is the same. An unhappy, and, as we think, censurable DISCORD, alone, has produced the present result. When it is in the power of the republican party, as it was in Maine, by a united organization and simple turning out of its men to overthrow and completely annihilate all opposition, a victory such as this, gained by a handful of opponents, calls for severe and unqualified reprehension.

Whiggery's strength in Maine, is, in reality, NOTHING! It is even, if possible, more deadened and sickly than in New Hampshire. It lies with the democracy exclusively, whether the motley adherants of motley whigism shall be made the subjects of perennial defeat, or the fortunate participants of perennial success. Its will alone is arbiter; as that will is exercised, so turns the scale.

When will our Eastern friends learn to discarb personal influences? When will they learn wisdom from experence? We trust we shall never again have to record so flagrant a violation of REPUBLICAN RESBONSIBILITY—OF REPUBLICAN DUTY.

From the Augusta Age.

ASSERTION.

[From the Bangor Whig.]

Who, after crying down rag money, voted to charter twenty shaving mills in this State, at one session of the Legislature?

The Jackson party in the Legislature, aided by a few office holders as lobby members.

FACT.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL PARTY (including Mr. Kent's Representative from Bangor) VOTED NOT ONLY FOR EVERY BANK CHARTER THAT WAS GRANTED during the session referred to, BUT FOR EVERY ONE THAT WAS ASKED FOR AND NOT GRANTED.

The federal party move in one solid body in favor of chartering all banks. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WERE DIVIDED; AND BY THEIR EFFORTS MORE THAN ONE HALF OF THE CHARTERS WHICH THE FEDERAL PARTY *en masse* VOTED FOR WERE DEFEATED.

The policy of that portion of the democratic party who voted for an increase of the banking capital of the State, was not to increase the paper currency, *but absolutely to restrict it by enlarging the specie basis*—a policy which they earnestly pursued against the most desperate efforts of the federal leaders, and which defeated just as it had attained a degree of success, by the suspension of the banks. The federalists sought no increase of specie, or restriction of paper—went *in one body* for banks without lim-

it or restriction—and opposed *to a man*, the efforts of the democrats to infuse a large amount of specie into the currency:

THESE ARE THE FACTS, as to the session of 1836.

The facts as to the last winter are equally conclusive to the same point—and prove, beyond a doubt or a cavil, that the federal party in this State are the Bank party—and that the democratic party, while acquiescing in the system of banking, as a sort of necessary evil, have uniformly labored to hedge the banks about with restrictions, enlarge the specie basis, and restrain the issues of paper money.

If any one should dispute these sentiments, we will produce the fullest *record evidence* to sustain them; and we challenge the Bangor Whig, the Kennebec Journal, (whose editor has never, to our knowledge, withheld his vote from a single bank asked for since he has been in the Legislature,) the Portland Gazette, and the whole host of federal brawlers about the 'Jackson party creating banks,' to enter the list, and refute a single one of our positions.

In the other States, the facts are nearly the same. Take Pennsylvania for instance, where the moment the federalists obtained the ascendancy, they TREBLED the bank capital of that State.

from the Bangor Post.

The "Somerset Journal," after indulging itself in slandering the reputation of Mr. Parks, as is the custom with all federal presses, concludes thus:—

"Two candidates are before you—one is Mr. Parks, the other is Edward Kent, for whose character, we fearlessly challenge investigation, who has shown himself in his profession, possessed of superior talents, and in all respects an upright and an honest man."

Now, we say, if Mr. Kent is an honest man—if he is a man of superior talents—still, even Mr. Kent may have his foibles and his frailties. Such is the fact, without doubt; and, if we were disposed to sacrifice the dignity of the press, by publishing every foolish and contemptible report, as well, and perhaps better, authenticated than those slanders which are unblushingly put forth from day to day against the democratic candidate, we should merit, what Mr. Parks' calumniators are now receiving—the contempt and scorn of every honorable and high-minded man.

We are opposed to Mr. Kent's *political* principles—who is by *nature* and *education*, a FEDERALIST. We do not believe that the partial and exclusive policy invariably pursued by the Federalists, whenever they have the power—their inherent and undying love of MONOPOLIES—their system of SPECIAL LEGISLATION, to which they always resort for the purpose of concentrating the wealth and power of the MANY into the hands of the FEW—as the best calculated to subserve the interests of this State. We believe such policy inimical and repugnant to the constitution, both in letter and in spirit; and that it cannot and will not be tolerated for any length of time, in any State, or under any form of government, where the people are sufficiently intelligent to understand, and independent enough to assert, their rights.

We are opposed to Edward Kent for pursuing this policy—from the time he made his debut in the Legislature of this State, up to the present moment. It was his extreme bitterness and hostility to Andrew Jackson, and his love and reverence for Nicholas Biddle and the U. States Bank, that so endeared him to the English party in this State. He was the strenuous advocate of the present miserable banking system, and of the increase of fictitious capital,—and has ever scouted at the idea of a metallic currency. He has been one of the warmest advocates for that immense increase of banking capital, which has resulted in the suspension of specie payments, thereby leaving in the hands of the people, upon whom he now calls to elevate him to the Executive chair of this State, millions of irredeemable and irresponsible paper issues.

These are some of the *political* grounds on which we oppose Mr. Kent. The federal party are well aware of these facts; they are fully satisfied that the success of their candidate must depend upon something besides his *political reputation*, from which they are availing themselves of every expedient to divert the attention of the people.

Is it at all strange, then, that they should assail the *private character*—the *moral standing* of Mr. Parks? Is it at all strange, that they should scatter an *army of* CALUMNIATORS over the State, to go from house to house, retailing their vile slanders? Is it not—has not this policy always characterized the federal party? And will it not recoil upon them, as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson? On the former were heaped the most abusive and indecent epithets: he was a "DRUNKARD! DEBAUCHEE! and INFIDEL"!! The latter was a "MURDERER! and so shamefully ignorant that he was unable to spell words of two syllables!" Yes, Democrats of Maine, such were the immortal JEFFERSON and JACKSON,—IF they were not *belied* by this same federal party, who, having no confidence in their own merits, would drag down to a level with themselves, those who surpass them in political and moral rectitude.

It was always the policy of the federal party, to disguise their real motives; and such is their insatiate love of power, that in order to obtain it, they find it necessary to resort to all manner of artifices to deceive the people. No sooner are they detected in building up some ruinous system, than they abandon it, and, to escape disgrace, by *changing their name!* Are such men fit to be trusted? Will the honest yeomanry of Maine place the least confidence in the *professions*—the *empty* professions of a party, which so underrates the intelligence of the people, as to suppose it possible to deceive them with a mere NAME? They call themselves *Whigs!* What a mockery! If they had changed their *principles*, instead of their *name*, and, instead of monopolizing "*all the wealth, all the decency, and all the intelligence,*" had left a small share among the "RABBLE" and "HUGE PAWS," there would have been some show, at least, of liberality.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President of the United States has made a formal demand upon the British Government for Greeley's immediate release, and indemnity for his detention in Fredericton jail.

[Jerome's Bulletin.

The above is good news. It is what we have been expecting to hear for some time. This important affair now begins to assume a proper aspect—we shall wait with patience for John Bull's answer to this demand.

[Bangor Post.]

There are few men in this State whose manners are more courteous and affable than those of Mr. Parks. He is a man of remarkably easy access. Any one can approach him who pleases, and is sure to be received in an easy and friendly manner. He repels no one. He does not feel it necessary to surround himself with form and ceremony to protect his dignity and debar the "*profane vulgar*" from approaching him; nor does he feel it necessary to affect stateliness of manner, or to dress himself in buckram to keep people from discovering his incapacity and poverty of talent. Such being the well known character of Mr. Parks, the opposition are availing themselves of it for the purpose of representing him as herding with the dissolute and licentious, and as selecting his friends from among the degraded and worthless of mankind. Thus it is, because Mr. Parks is a candidate for the office of Governor, those very qualities, which do him credit, are made by the opposition, grounds of accusation against him.—[Portland Jeffersonian.]

☞Noah, and other whig editors are arguing against the resumption of specie payments!—*Let the democrats insist upon the resumption at the earliest possible day*—it can be done better within six months than afterwards. Here is the issue—

The democrats are against—a national bank—a connection between state and bank—an *irredeemable* paper currency—all bills below twenty dollars, and special grants of bank charters.

The whigs are in favor of—a national bank to hold the government funds and to control the currency of the country—an irredeemable paper currency—small bills, and granting charters by special acts of legislation.

Which creed do the honest and industrious citizens of America like best?—Boston Statesman.

Lafayette's Legacy to the American People. We learn from the preface of the American Editor of "The Memoirs of general Lafayette," now on the eve of appearing, that it was the desire of the lamented General, that these "Memoirs" of his life, should be considered as his legacy to the American people—his last expression of regard. There is, perhaps, no department in literature more intrinsically valuable and interesting than autobiography, especially when it developes, as in the present instance, the career of one whose whole life was one continued expression of philanthrophy and patriotism, one of the most splendid, perhaps, that is to be found on the pages of the world's history. The very mention of the name of Lafayette, must still continue to excite in the breast of every true lover of his country, the liveliest emotions of grateful regard; and we doubt not the perusal of these posthumous Memoirs will awaken afresh every latent feeling of interest and enthusism with which the recollection of his splendid services, and his noble self denial in behalf of the cause of liberty, have ever been cherished.—*Galaxy.*

Danger from industrious Habits.

Several individuals were a day or two ago arrested in our city for attending to their own business. It seems that they had been seen to go regularly to and from their place of industry, exhibiting all the marks of men driving a profitable business in the most prosperous times. As this is about the only instance known, for several months, of persons minding their own concern and observing regular businss habits, it naturally occured to those who, from the circumstances of the time, have abundant leisure for observing the phenomena of the city, that these men might be engaged in some unlawful pursuit. Under this well founded suspicion, a complaint was made, and these *business men* were arrested and brought before Judge Fitch. The result of the examination we have not yet learnt. But it is a fact, that the above persons have been arrested on account of their punctuality in the pursuit of a regular calling. We doubt if a similar cause for arrest can be found in the whole city. It is needless, therefore, to put our fellow citizens on their guard.—[Portland Orion.]

Flour is selling at Pittsburg for four dollars a barrel; and the prospect is, says a gentleman recently from the Western States, that during the approaching fall and winter, it will be as cheap as was ever known in the United States.

The crops in Ohio are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance.—Millers there say Flour must come down to $4,50, and an intelligent gentleman refuses to contract to pay 75 cents a bushel for wheat. Corn and Oats and Potatoes never were more prolific.

The good folks of Michigan make their boast that the ensuing year they will have enough of every thing to supply themselves without calling upon their neighbors. If they do, it will close one of Ohio's markets, and of course have a tendency to bring and keep down the price of produce.

New wheat will be in market in two or three days, and the average price, it is expected, will be about one dollar per bushel, and other produce in proportion.

Bright.—The Bangor Whig thinks the people of Maine ought not to support Mr Parks, *because* he has supported the national administration

MARRIED.

In Hallowell, Dr. Hiram Hill, of Augusta, to Miss Sarah A. Carpenter.
In Thomaston, Mr. John Holmes, of Alfred, to Miss Caroline F. Swan
In Belfast, Mr. Edward Baker, of Hallowell, to Miss Harriet S. Osborn.

DIED.

In Portland, 5th inst (suddenly) Mr. Richard Lesley, 40.
In Westbrook, 7th inst. Mr. Albert Chesley, 34.
In Hollis, Mr. Ichabod Horn, 55.
In Alfred, Mr. John Griffin.

NOTICE.

Taken up by Thomas Hiscock in the highway near his dwelling house in Jay on the thirtieth ult. and impounded in the town pound as astray, one mare, supposed to be between ten and fifteen years old, of a dark red color with some white on her hind feet. The owner is requested to call—prove property—pay charges, and take her away.

VARANES NILES, Pound keeper of Jay.
Jay, August 9, 1837. 3w1

NOTICE.

Taken up by Eli Foster in the highway near his house in Bethel on the 2d inst. and impounded in the town pound, as astray, one Bay Mare with one white fore foot, 14 or 15 years old, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHIN. FROST, Pound keeper, Bethel.
Bethel, August 3, 1837. 3w1

NOTICE.

This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Levi B. Rawson his time until he is twenty one years of age with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LEVI RAWSON.
Paris, April 6, 1837. Attest, NANCY C. RAWSON.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven

Edward L. Poor of Andover in said County named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and Testament of Eben Poor late of Andover in said county, Physician, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Edward L. Poor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the eighteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
47 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners in and for the County of Oxford, June Term A. D. 1837.

THE Inhabitants of the town of Paris in said County by their undersigned Committee, duly chosen for the purpose, humbly pray, that the county road located on the petition of Otis C. Bolster & others be discontinued; or that so much thereof as is located in the town of Paris may be discontinued; or that the portion thereof from Foxwell Swan's to near Lazarus Hathaway's in said town be discontinued. They feel confident a route can be shewn far less expensive and much more convenient for the public than the one located as aforesaid.—Especially do they believe that as a substitute for the lower part of said route, a road should be located commencing near said said Swan's—thence through the Willis valley, so called, in the best direction to said Hathaway's, and they pray that the same may be located and established accordingly—And if upon examination thereof, this route should be deemed inexpedient they pray that such an examination may be made, as to find the best route from the line of Woodstock, near Job Lurvey's to Stowell's Mills in said Paris, passing on the eastern or western side of Little Androscoggin River, as shall be found expedient—and that a County road be located thereon accordingly, and that so much of the aforesaid road located as aforesaid, as may be thereby rendered unnecessary, be discontinued.

JOHN PORTER,
MOSES HAMMOND,
HENRY R. PARSONS.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Eleazer Dunham Jr. in Paris, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next at nine o'clock A.M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Woodstock and Paris, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Woodstock, and Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

LEVI STOWELL,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of John H. Frye late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of October next at one o'clock P. M. unless previously disposed of at private sale as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges.—Said Estate consists of a wood lot in said Fryeburg adjoining the homestead of the deceased contains about seventy-five acres.—Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.

Fryeburg, August 1, 1837. BENJAMIN FIFIELD.

BETHEL ACADEMY. Trustee-Meeting.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the Academy in Bethel, on the last Tuesday of August next, at one of the clock in the afternoon,

1. To choose all officers required by the By-Laws, and such Committees as may be adjudged necessary.
2. To fill all vacancies at the Board of Trustees
3. To transact the ordinary and other necessary business.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, July 25, 1837. 2w51

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford on the first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Simeon Bucknell, administrator of the estate of Simeon Bucknell late of Hiram in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars and six cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the seventeenth day of October next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Samuel Merrill administrator of the estate of Isaac Blunt late of Andover in the county of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eleven hundred and eighty eight dollars and forty cents and praying for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.
3w52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

On the petition of Levi Brown administrator of the estate of Ezra Jewell late of Waterford in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty five dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the twenty-second day of August next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

LEWIS JEWELL Administrator of the Estate of Daniel G. Swan late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the fifteenth day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

BENJAMIN FIFIELD Executor of the last will and Testament of John H. Frye late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.
52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

TIMOTHY GIBSON Administrator of the estate of Daniel Brackett, late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

LEVI BROWN Administrator on the estate of Ezra Jewell late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-second day of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to the last will and testament of Tabitha Benjamin late of Porter in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Samuel give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county, on the twentieth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the Inn of Simeon C. Gleason in Mexico on Saturday the 26th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest which John I. Cross has in the Farm on which he now lives, situated in Mexico—the same having been attached on the original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.
Mexico, July 10th, 1837. 3w51

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on execution and will be sold at public auction at the Inn of Simeon C. Gleason in Mexico on Saturday the 26th day of August next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon all the right, title, and interest which James R. Mitchell has in the Farm on which he now lives, situated in Mexico—the same having been attached on the original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff
Mexico, July 10th, 1837. 3w51

At a court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SAMUEL HARLOW named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testiment of Ebenezer Harlow late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the seme for Probate:

Ordered,

That the said Samuel Harlow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty first day July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

BETSY BRADLEY named executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of David Bradley late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said BETSEY give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

ELI LONGLEY and LAURA LONGLEY, Administrators on the estate of David McWaine, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented their third account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said administrators give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the fifteenth day of January next, ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of

JOHN STACY,

late of Porter in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to GEORGE STACY.
Porter, August 1, 1837. 52

To the Hon County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford at a Court to be holden at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

YOUR petitioners would humbly represent that there was a County road located by the County Commissioners on the petition of John M. Eustis & als. in the fall of A. D. 1832, through a part of Rumford, Number Seven (now Roxbury) and Andover—that said road is altogether inexpedient and unnecessary and would be of no advantage to the public if the same were opened, and your petitioners pray that said road may be discontinued. (signed) LYMAN RAWSON, & 197 others.
Rumford, June 19, 1837. 3 52

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Hall in Rumford on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M, when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Rumford, Roxbury and Andover, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Rumford, Roxbury and Andover, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of petition and order thereon.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,——Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Byron, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the undersigned Collector of Byron for the year 1836 in their respective sums, viz:—

Owner's Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value.	School and Town Tax.	County tax.	Defic't highway for 1835.
				$		c	
Eveleth & Hartwell	12	16	100	20	,27	2	71
John Farrington	10	6	100	150	2,03	18	
David G. Merrill	11	5	50	20	,27	2	
	11	6	58	10	,14	1	
Joel Green	11	14	100		1,01	9	1,43
Owners unknown	8	6	50	10	,14	1	
	10	13	100	10	,14	1	
	7	17	100	25	,34	3	
	10	17	100	50	,68	6	1,79
	8	10	100	50	,67	6	
	9	1	100	10	,13	1	
	7	9	50	10	,14	1	
	8	9	50	10	,13	1	
	9	14	100	20	,34	3	
	10	14	100	20	,27	2	

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on before Saturday the 25th day of November next at one o clock in the afternoon, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the town house in Byron, as will be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges

LIBBEUS L. STOCKBRIDGE, Collector.
Byron, August 3d, 1837. 52

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:
TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next at one o'clock P. M. at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that Zachariah Cook has by virtue of possession and improvment to the farm with the buildings standing thereon where said Cook now lives in Letter E., so called in said county of Oxford,—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied. CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sh'ff.
July 25, 1837. 352

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the thirty-first day of July last, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and shall attend to the duty assigned us at the dwelling house of Bartlett Cushman in said Oxford on the first Monday of September and January next from one o'clock to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOHN CALDWELL, } Commissioners
WILLIAM THOMAS, }
Oxford, August 7, [illegible] 3w52

THE OXFORD BANK—AGAIN.

We trust none of our readers understood the explanation in yesterday's Argus, as an endorsement by us of the resuscitation of the *dead* charter of the Oxford county Bank. It was not so intended—and it was given solely as the explanation of one of its officers.

The more we reflect upon the subject, the better satisfied are we of the impropriety of the proceeding in relation to that Institution. The charter is dead by the statute of limitations, and the argument of those who have attempted to revivify it, that the same has been done in another instance, does not in our opinion, amount to any thing like a justification. In the case cited, the charter was owned by citizens of our own State, said to be of known character and substance—in the present case the owners are principally strangers, and the Maine public has no guarantee that they will fulfil their obligations. In no event, however, strangers or not strangers, would we approve of a Bank organization under an expired charter—and it is no more than truth to say that such an institution *can have no legal existance*—a company has just as good a right to se tup a Bank, *without any charter*, as under one which *is legally dead*—and every bill issued by a company under such circumstances, will subject those who issue it to a heavy penalty.

We do not know but every thing is fair and above board in relation to this Oxford Bank—and in that event we would be the last to say a word to unjustly injure its credit. But we feel it to be a duty which we owe the public to say, that the institution has been organized under a *dead charter*, and, consequently, can have *no legal existance*. The circumstances attending its organization are not of a character to inspire confidence. We have not time to day to hunt up, and cite, the passages of law applicable to this question—but should it become necessary, hereafter, we are confident we shall be able to convince the community that the proceedings in question are of an illegal, as well as extraordinary character.—[Eastern Argus.

Extract of a letter from a friend at the West.—"I have been here two months—have travelled considerably—and have seen several, if not all of the varieties of Western character. You would not like the mode of life here—but you would like some of the characteristics of the people. Their minds are generally free; their opinions liberal and independent; you rarely find an individual who is strongly tinctured with religious bigotry. On the other hand their morals are not especially pure, a great deal of knavery and libertinism prevails throughout the western country. It is probably a natural consequence, that men here should be more inprincipled in their dealings than in a settled and well organized state of society, as in the Eastern states. Here men, from all quarters, are thrown together for the first time in their lives, and tomorrow they separate for the last time.

Hence, they regard but little each other's future good opinion, being satisfied if they can produce that impression which will answer their selfish purposes at the present time. Their sole object is to watch for every opportunity to profit themselves at the expense of their neighbors and strangers. Many are the poor dupes that get 'sucked in,' as the phrase is, by the sharp ones. The people are nearly all democratic in their feelings—although they are not in all cases very profound in their judgment of what constitutes democracy in government.—They have their minds to much absorbed in the pursuit of the 'almighty dollar,' to stop long to inquire in relation to anything that does not immediately affect their pockets. There are too many, by far, who want nothing else of government but to establish banks—make canals and railroads—build up towns, &c.—and if they can but accomplish these objects, individual rights may go to the devil, or any other destination; it is all one to them. 'Go a head, and the devil take the hindmost'—is the common maxim of the community."

Emigration to the West.—Before one makes up his mind to emigrate to the West, he must decide first, whether he prefers the chance of making a fortune there, united with a great many social discomforts—to the certainty of a competence here, united with a great many social blessings. If he prefers the former, let him go to the West—if the latter, let him stay at home. If he prefers large possessions, united with ill health and constant discontent and sorrow for what he has left behind him, to small possessions united with tranquility of mind—let him go to the West. If he prefers a quiet and peaceful neighborhood, in a village where the old puritanical virtues still remain, improved by the liberal spirit of modern times, to the bustle and confusion of an emigrant population, where all men are strangers to one another, and one's best friend, by profession, may be a runaway knave—let him stay at home. If he prefers wealth to happiness—bustle and care to good society—a wooded country to a fair open and diversified landscape, like the beautiful country round about our old settled towns—if he is willing to sacrifice present happiness, for the chance of becoming a wealthy old man—let him emigrate to the West.

Biddle and the British vs. the United States. The Liverpool Mail, an English paper makes use of the following language in reference to the exportation of specie from this country to England. "Mr. Biddle must dictate his own terms to the Government of America. He must PUT DOWN THE GOVERNMENT. He must drain the deposite banks of SPECIE, OR PERISH."

This is precisely what Mr. Biddle has been striving to do for a long time past, but the Government would'nt submit to his terms, and the people would not suffer it to be put down. Mr. Biddle and his satellites have ever been striving to bring the government under the control of the Bank, and now hope to accomplish it by their high-handed measure of suspending specie payments, thereby giving them an opportunity of covertly sending off the specie of the country to their foreign allies, and thus drive the people, as a last resort for aid from present difficulty, to recharter the Bank of the United States, that they may again have the management of the fiscal concerns of the government. It will not, however, avail them aught of benefit, for the people know too well from what danger and difficulty they were saved by the destruction of the old Bank, to wish for another to be made out of its ruins.—[Saco Democrat.]

The democratic County Convention, for Cumberland County, was held at Gray on the 26th inst, agreeably to previous notice, and Messrs. Nathan L. Woodbury, Nath'l S. Littlefield, Rufus Soule and Roscoe G. Greene were unanimously nominated as candidates for the State Senate, and Mark Harris for County Treasurer. The Convention was well attended, and its deliberations were marked with the usual dergee of good feeling—some spririted resolutions were passed, which we should lay before our readers, if we had room.

The First Loafer.—"Have you seen Capin Pete?" asked a black fellow on the wharf at Perth Amboy. "Capin Pete, who the deuce is he?"

"Why, he's the gemman that sleeps in Miss Nidd's barn, and goes with his eye out, and his nose in a sling, and his elbow all over mud, and a loaf of bread sticking out of his pocket."

That was the first *Loafer*. At least poor dear old Jarvis the painter, says so.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned Inhabitants of the towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, all in said County respectfully represent that the interest of said towns, and the public good generally requires that an alteration should be made in the County road or a new road located leading from Lock's Mills (so called) in said Greenwood to Norway Village, so as to avoid Felt's Hill, Whittle's Hill, and Pool's Hill (so called), and believing that the public convenience would be greatly promoted by such alteration or new location, your petitioners pray that the route for said alterations or location may be examined and located if in your opinion it should be thought expedient.

FREDERICK COBURN & 41 others.

Oxford County, April 3d, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Joshua Smith's Tavern in said Norway on Wednesday the twentieth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—Taken on Execution the same having been previously attached on the original writ and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the second day of September next at one o'clock P.M. at the dwelling house of Otis Conant in Dixfield in said County of Oxford, all the right in equity which Esek Randall has or had, the last of February last past, of redeeming a certain piece of land situated in Carthage in said county, the same being under Mortgage to Ephraim Woodman, Esq. for the sum of one hundred dollars. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale. PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sheriff.

July 10, 1837.

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE *in one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, stands *unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

GAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Conway, by whom they are for sale, at his Counting room, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. [illegible] & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & [illegible], and Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E. GOODNOW.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATET

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege*.

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

☞Further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Sattinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 29, 1837. 3m 44

Commissiones' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

late of Oxford in said county, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-third day of May last are allowed to the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the Office of Levi Whitman, Esq in Norway, on the second Wednesday of July, September, and November, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

HENRY RUST, } Com'rs.
ELLIOT SMITH, }

Norway, June 10th, 1837.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement must be had immediately;—and all indebted by Note that is due, or will be due by the first of August next, must pay the same on or before that day, or they will be subjected to cost.

The subscriber is called upon loudly to pay his debts and therefore is obliged to call upon those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, JR.

South Paris, July 11, 1837. 49

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order. JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m30

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Carthage.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Carthage in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1836 for County and Town taxes in the bills committed to the undersigned Collector of said Carthage by the town Assessors and remain unpaid as follows:—

Names of proprietors if known.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$
Wm. Bowley, or unkown, North half of	1	8	80	50	1,15
Lyman Curtis	1	13	160	180	2,30
Turner Pratt, or unknown, North West part of	1	14	57	30	69
E. Hutchinson, North half of	1	10	80	50	1,15
Wm. Bowley, south half of	2	8	80	80	1,84
D. Dunlap, or unknown	2	11	160	50	1,15
Jones & Moore, or unknown	2	12	160	100	2,30
J. Pratt, or unknown	2	14	160	50	1,15
J. Pratt, or unknown	3	15	160	70	1,61
Owner unknown	1	4	160	40	92
do do	1	6	160	50	1,15
do do south half of	1	16	72	70	1,61
do do	2	4	160	58	1,15
do do	3	3	160	60	1,38
do do	3	4	160	100	2,30
do do	3	11	160	70	1,61
do do North part of	3	13	127	100	2,30
do do	4	4	160	100	2 30
do do	5	4	160	100	2,30
Barn				30	69
do do	5	7	160	80	1,84
do do	6	1	115	20	46
do do	7	1	117	30	69
do do	7	10	96	40	92
do do South part of	8	2	80	80	1,84
House				15	35
Barn				25	56
do do North part of	8	2	80	60	1,38
House				15	35
Barn				20	46
do do	8	3	160	60	1,38
do do North part of	8	11	60	40	92
do do North half of	9	9	80	40	92
do do North half of	9	10	80	45	1,04
do do Powers Store and Potash				50	1,15
Land			1	4	09
do do John Oliver house				45	1,04
Land			2	8	18

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the School House near Robert Potter's in said town of Carthage at one of the clock in the afternoon on the first day of December next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

DANIEL STICKNEY, Collector.

Carthage, July 20, 1837 3w51

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Paris,

NOTIE is hereby given to the non-resident owners owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Paris for the year 1836, in their respective sums following, to wit:—

Names of owners.	No. of Lot.	Range	No. of Acres.	Value.	County and Town Tax	School District Tax.
				$	$	$ C.
Unk. South part of	29	4	85	125	0,81	
Unk. North part of	4	1	90	225	1,46	,23
Benj Jackson, S. part of	27 & 28	3	66	132	,86	
Unknown	19	3	119	272	1,77	
Jeduthan Wellington, N. W. part of	18	5	40	160	1,04	
Unknown part of	3 & 4	7	50	150	,98	
Berry, Levi Jr. part of	19	7	42	126	,82	
Unk. N. East part of	19	6	80	400	2,60	

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to the subscriber on or before Saturday the twenty-fifth day of Nov. next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction as will discharge the same, at the Store of Francis Bemis in said town of Paris on said day at one o'clock P M

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris

Paris, July 24, 1837.—3w51 for 1836.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, to recieve and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the third day of May last past are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend to that service at the office of Lyman Rawson in Rumford in said county, on Monday the second and twenty-third days of October, and the twentieth day of November next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

Dated at Rumford, July 17, 1837.

ALVAN BOLSTER, } Commissioners
SPENCER DRAKE, } on said estate.

SEED BEADS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of Seed Beeds. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, July 29th, 1837. 6w50

GOLD'S PATENT

PREMIUM OVENS,

For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

THE subscribers having purcased the right of making and vending this Oven, now offer it to the public, and respectfully invite all, to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of this oven is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the last Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patentee, it was so improved, that on *actual experiment* and without *hesitation* it received the first Premium; altho it had to compete with one made SINGLE by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE ONES.

1st. *In Durability.* It is of Russia Iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 500 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years

2d. *Economy.* The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is so perfect a non-conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3. *Uniformity.* The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extremest heat or cold *always* the same. Therefore, is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. *Pleasantness.* The external brightness of this remains from year to year.

5th. *Health and comfort.* It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th. *Economy united with Health.* As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is sufficiently intense (by closing the fire place) to warm the feet of a circle of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry. NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.

May 11, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article. W. E. GOODNOW.

Also,—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers.

Norway, June 3, 1837.

Great Bargains in *SHOES.*

A PRIME assortment of Misses and Ladies Kid Slippers just received and for sale by the subscriber, from 75 cts. to $1 00 pr pair. Also, Morocco, Prunella, and other SHOES for Ladies and children,—cheap.

LIKEWISE, Gentlemen's thin BOOTS, for $4 00 pr. pair, together with thin Shoes and Slippers proportionably cheap for cash.—Warranted.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 3w&eoptl46

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow billious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monoply, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Billious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is he different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. copt19

PAPER HANGINGS.

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837. tf

DR. Wm. EVANS'

Camomile & Aperient Pills.

A prime article just received at the Oxford Bookstore.

June 27, 1837 tf 46

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the accounts LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

JOHN E. STACY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.